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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....NOVEBMEE 30, 189.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Krupp's monster gun is to be purchased for New York harbor.

Reports have been circulating in London affecting the Bank of England, and the Times says there has been irregularities in the management of the bank.

John McKane, of Coney Island, has sued the New York Work for $100,000 for defamation of character. Other suits will be brought against the Brooklyn Eagle and its editor St. Clair McKelway.

It has finally been arranged that the great re-union of Confederate veterans, at Birmingham, Ala., several times postponed, will be held in that city on Wednesday and Thursday, April 25 and 26, 1894.

James R. Randall, the author of "Maryland My Maryland," is now connected with the office of the Senate's sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Randall receives requests from all over the English-speaking world for autograph copies of his song.

In considering an act of Congress providing punishment for offences committed on the "high seas," the United States Supreme Court has decided that the great lakes are "high seas." Justices Gray and Brown dissented from the decision

Statisticians claim that the earth will not support to exceed 5,994,000,000 people. The present population is estimated at 1,467,000,000, the increase being 8 per cent. each decade. At that rate the utmost limit will be reached in the year 2072.

The agricultural population of England and Wales in 1871 was 1,153,544. In 1881 it had declined to 1,071,941, and in 1891 to 980,278. The population of England is increasing, but there are fewer tillers of the soil as the pay is less than can be got for other kinds of work.

American women are yearly growing more independent. The statistics show that over 3,000,000 women are earning independent incomes in this country. There are some 2,500 practicing medicine, 6,300 managing postoffices, 275 preaching the gospel, and in New York city alone 27,000 of them supporting their husbands.

It is estimated that the great coal strike in England which began last June, and ended the other day, cost England $150,000,000, at a moderate estimate. Coal which was sold at $2 to $4 a ton when the strike began, increased to $12, and was scarce at that, so scarce that some railroads and manufacturing establishments substituted coal oil for fuel.

In the United States court in Charleston Judge Simonton signed an order directing the South Carolina railway to bring in all goods offered as freight and consigned to consumers. The decision was made on the petition of a number of citizens who claimed the right to buy beer and whiskey in another State for their own consumption and to have the railroads transport it.

It is said that the assets of the World's Fair managers are disappearing mysteriously at the rate of about $10,000 a day. They were counting as assets a lot of property which is claimed by contractors, who are getting away with it as fast as they can. They are doing it so effectually that the managers are still harboring the hope that in their hustling energy they will not get away with the Park in which the Fair was held.

The annual yield from the cotton crop of the South will average $300,000,000, says Governor Northen, of Georgia, to which may be added $27,000,000 for oil, cake and hulls from the seed. Upon the fields of the South are also grown $300,000,000 in corn, $49,000,000 in wheat, $35,000,000 in oats, $36 000,000 in tobacco, $36,000,000 in sugar and molasses, $9,000,000 in rice, $19,000,000 in potatoes, $25,000,000 in hay and $185,000,000 in smaller crops, making the entire agricultural yield for the South for the past ten years $10,608,808,182.

The most audacious of all invasions of England by American industry as seen by British manufacturers, is now announced, says the Wilson Mirror. It is the exportation of American pig iron to England. The shipment of 400 tons to Liverpool was recently made, and further shipments from Alabama directly to Derby are expected. A score of years ago, nobody suspected that America would ever export crude iron to England. The idea would have been nearly on a par with that of carrying coals to Newcastle. We now nearly double the manufactures of England, and triple those of France or Germany.

The big liners New York and Paris, according to the New York Sun, burn about 330 tons of coal per day, or about 30,800 pounds per hour, in maintaining 18,000 indicated horse power which is equivalent to a coal consumption of 1.71 pounds per hour per horse power. The average for all the fast ships with triple expansion engines, like the New York, Paris Majestic, Teutonic and Fuerst Bismarck, is said to be about 1.75 pounds per horse power per hour. In the case of the Umbria and Etruria and similar ships, which have only compound engines, the rate is higher. This is an evidence of the advance made in marine engineering by the introduction of the triple expansion system.

Whatever construction may be placed upon the deliverance of the National Convention at Chicago in regard to the repeal of the Sherman act, there is one demand, says the Laurinburg Exchange, that every body can understand, and that is the demand for the repeal of the tax on state banks. This demand is plain, clear and unequivocal. If the repealers are so loyal to that platform, and so zealous in carrying out its minutest provisions let them stand with the Jeffersonian Democrats here at least. With this infamous law unconditional repeal there is yet hope for the result. However, there is danger that the same element that repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act will refuse to repeal the tax on state banks and for the same reason. Let us hope this promise may be redeemed.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Frequent burglaries and nightly acts of vandalism in Washington City has almost caused a reign of terror. The police have been unable to catch any of the persons. A young negro is now in the hospital, dangerously wounded by a policeman who mistook him for a burglar, and the officer is in prison. ——The treasury balance continues to decrease. ——The cashier of the defunct Citizens' National bank of Hillsboro, Ohio, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for embezzlement. ——Two Mormon elders are doing missionary work in Richmond, Va. ——Two thousand men were thrown out of work by the shutting down of steel mills at Martin's Ferry, W. Va. ——In the recent elections in Spain the Carlists made great gains. ——Springfield, Mass., suffered a $1,500,000 fire last week. ——The Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee have decided positively to place iron on the free list. The Alabama, Virginia and Michigan men will carry the fight onto the floor of the House. The committee also put wool on the free list and reduced the *ad valorem* duties on woolen goods, carpets, rugs, etc. ——The Eastern Field Club's Trial Derby contest is finished. The awards were Topsy Rod, first; Allene, second; Selah and Tate divided third. ——The officers of the Guarantee Investment company, of Chicago, have been convicted on charges of using the mails for lottery purposes. ——Three of the Roanoke, Va., rioters were found guilty and the almost minimum penalties were imposed. ——The former residence of President Davis will be converted into a Confederate Soldiers' Home for the State of Mississippi. ——In an accident on the Kansas City railroad the fireman was scalded to death and the engineer fatally scalded. ——The President will not make further appointments until Congress meets. Some few absolutely essential to the running of the Government may be announced. Many important appointments will be sent to Congress the first week of its session. ——During the recent storm in England 237 lives were lost and 607 persons were rescued from wrecks, etc., by life saving crews. ——Mr. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in the absence of his chief, makes denial of the rumors that Secretary Hoke Smith had been lectured by the President who disapproved of the Secretary's management of the Interior Department and Mr. Smith is opposed to the administration's Hawaiian policy. He also denies that Mr. Smith is seeking the place as assistant attorney for a railroad corporation. ——Two men were fatally injured by jumping from a burning building in Detroit. The loss by the fire was over $500,000. ——Another violent storm, accompanied with heavy snow is raging on the west coast of Scotland. ——Receivers have been appointed for the Equitable League of America, and its affairs will be wound up. Over 200,000 persons are interested. The League has $316.000 in the vaults of Trust companies. ——Receivers have been appointed by the court at Baltimore for the American Casuality, Insurance and Security company and its affairs will be wound up. The company is insolvent. ——The acceptance trial of the new cruiser Marblehead has been ordered for this week. She is one of the five new cruisers said to be top heavy. ——The steamer Ravensdale, Newport News for Havana, with a quantity of dynamite on board, was not allowed to unload at Havana. ——The Jarvay, a Brazilian rebel gunboat has been sunk by the batteries on Fort Nicheroy. ——The situation at Hawaii becomes more strained daily. A committee of annexationists called upon Minister Willis. He said he had come instructed to act and when the time came to act he would, but he could not disclose the policy of the Cleveland administration yet. Many think he will declare a protectorate. To the surprise of all persons the ex-Queen paid him a visit at the American legation. Every one is anxiously awaiting the springing of the Cleveland mine. ——William Foreman, colored, was hanged in the city jail yard in Portsmouth Friday at 10:29 o'clock for the murder of Carrie Carrington, colored, his mistress, some months ago. At 8 o'clock a number of his friends called and for an hour held a prayer and song service He was asked how he felt and said: "I am feeling first rate. I have made my peace with God and am a pure child. I know the road to Heaven." He refused breakfast saying he was not hungry and "it is no good to me." At 10:20 o'clock the condemned man was taken to the scaffold. He walked steadily and erect without aid. The trap was sprung and the body dropped a distance of four feet, ten inches. ——The State Department has decided to take no action in the case of the Chinaman who was so badly abused on the Tennessee and North Carolina border. ——Fire broke out in the Henrietta theatre Columbus, Ohio, at 8:15 o'clock Friday night just as the performance began. The audience were gotten out without any trouble. This theatre, the Park theatre, and the Crittenden hotel were burned. Gray & Stephens were exhibiting their dogs and ponies in the Park theatre. This house was emptied of its audience without accident. One man is known to have lost his life and fears are entertained for two others. ——Paying teller Loving, of the Roanoke First National bank, indicted for embezzlement, was acquitted. ——General Wade Hampton was given a grand ovation by the Confederate veterans at Augusta. ——A banquet was given to Congressman Reed and Governor McKinley in Boston at which about 5,000 people were present. ——A. D. Jones, of this State, Consul General at Shanghai, has been granted sixty days sick leave. ——The trial of the Marblehead has been postponed until December 4th. ——In Richmond, Va., Jefferson Wallace pleaded guilty of challenging the editor of the Times. His sentence was a $5 fine and one hour's imprisonment. ——The failures in the United States for the past week numbered 387 against 180 the week before. ——Bradstreet's report shows better state of trade. Many Southern centers report better collections and heavier demand for goods. ——Nineteen-twentieths of the Scotch coal miners are idle in consequence of the recent strike. ——The sheriff of New York county levied an attachment of $9,683 on the old Dominion manufacturing company, plumbers and cabinet works, with factory at Shendun, Va. ——Robert K. Martin, chief engineer of the Baltimore water department, dropped dead in the city hall. ——The new cruiser Olympia on her trial trip averaged 22.2 knots an hour. ——The all-age prize in the Eastern field trials at Newton was won by Peirre Lorrillard's Miss Ruby.

The Band of Cherokees in the Mountains of North Carolina.

Washington Post.]

One of the most interesting places in North Carolina, and yet one of the least known, even by the people of the Old North State, is the reservation of what is termed the "Eastern Band" of the Cherokee Nation. The history of the reservation is a strange one. When the Indians of North Carolina were removed by the government to the Indian Territory, by far the greater part of the Cherokees left their old homes forever. But a strong band retained land in three of the western counties, in what was then almost a wilderness. A great tract of land was set apart as a reservation by the State, and voluminous laws governing these Cherokee lands were enacted.

For three score years or more these "Cherokee land laws" formed a large part of the various codes, etc., and only recently have been dropped from the pages of such publications. They formed curious reading, in their efforts to mix American law with Indian ideas, customs, and rules as to land tenure. Originally the tract of land held by the Cherokees was far larger than at present, says the Philadelphia Telegram. It now comprises 73,000 acres, and some of it is the very best land in Western North Carolina. It is mainly in Swain and Jackson counties, right among the mountains, and the entire country east of the Mississippi does not contain a more picturesquely beautiful region or better suited to Indian tastes and requirements, with its cold, clear streams, full of fish; its mountains, well wooded and abounding in game, and its comparative remoteness from the beaten track of white people.

The wolf is yet a rover in this section, and there is a county bounty for his scalp not only in the counties above named, but in several others. The bear is more abundant than anywhere else save in the great swamps near the coast of the State. Deer are also abundant, and the pheasant or partridge is found, though long since gone from the other parts of the State.

The Eastern Band of Cherokees are an interesting race of people. The Western North Carolina Railway passes within ten miles of their reservation, Bryson City being the nearest railway station. The chief Cherokee town is known in English as Yellow Hill. It is a rambling place, through which rushes a bold mountain stream, the Oconalufty. The Indian houses are nearly all alike in design. They are built of logs, well fitted, with a porch on one side. They are built to stand the cold, which is great there sometimes. So high is the altitude and so encircled by mountains is the reservation that there is no hot weather.

The Indians are mainly engaged in farming, but do not do an extensive business in this direction, though they raise plenty of food. The present number of the Eastern Band is about 1,600, and it is certain that they are increasing. The healthfulness of that region is remarkable, and many of the Cherokees reach a great age. The oldest inhabitant is "Big Witch," who asserts that his age is one hundred and fifty years. A recent visitor who talked with this venerable Indian on a Sunday found him making moccasins out of the skin of a ground hog.

The Cherokees vote and are on the same footing as other citizens of the State. During the late war their chief was a strong believer in the Confederate States, and a fine battalion or legion was raised. This was commanded by Col. Thomas, who years later died in an insane asylum, and it did effective service, being known as the "Thomas Legion." Earnest efforts are being made to educate these Indians. Those educated are very intelligent, speak English well and are fond of white people and do them favors. Many of the Cherokees, however, do not speak English at all and are as wild in appearance as any Indians in the far West.

There is some intermarriage with the whites. Hunting is, as of old, the favorite pursuit. The smaller kinds of game are not ignored. The rifle is the usual weapon, but the bow and arrow and the blow gun are used. Some are very expert with these primitive weapons. The blow guns are nine or ten feet long and made of a kind of a reed, with a bore or diameter of about half an inch.

A Nation's Rogues' Gallery.

Wilmington Messenger.]

Our friend Maj. T. H. McKoy has kindly placed in our hands a New York weekly illustrated paper of November 18, 1893. It is called The Illustrated American. It is said to have a large circulation. It is very handsomely printed and illustrated. But it is beyond all question the most disreputable, scoundrelly publication that we have ever seen. It is a positive disgrace to the very name of newspaper or magazine. It is a reproach even to a city of the pronounced depravity of New York. It has no claims to literature, and if it had it would be a representative of the literature of the shambles. That such a sheet is patronized widely in the North is a disgrace to it. It prints portraits finely executed of the great men in the Senate who stood by constitutional silver and calls it —"The Nation's Rogues' Gallery—Portraits of the Conscienceless Scamps against whom the President waged the struggle for the Dominance of the Popular Will." The South should know of this infamy, and that such a degraded sheet is popular and much read withal in the section that believes in robbing the poor man for the benefit of the rich, and carrying out the plans of goldbuggery by assaulting the ablest, purest and noblest public men in the United States.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

General Gordon's Lecture.

In response to an invitation signed by a number of gentlemen prominent in various walks of life, Gen. John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, delivered his new lecture entitled "The Last Days of the Confederacy" in the Brooklyn tabernacle. The building was filled to overflowing with an audience composed of many of the best known people of New York and Brooklyn.

Gen. Gordon opened his lecture by thanking Dr. Talmage for his eloquent introduction and the audience for its generous reception. He said that if his merits did not equal their magnanimity he would not disappoint the expectations of the audience or bring discredit upon the sacred association connected with this, the noblest of earthly temples. He also said that in selecting his subject "The Last Days of the Confederacy;" he had no intention of drawing comparasons between the North ern and Southern forces or comparing the merits of the respective leaders on the two sides.

Gen. Gordon's entire lecture was reminiscent in its character and dealt with those phases and incidents of the war which illustrate the spirit and character of the American people. He took Gettysburg and Appomattox as indicating the boundaries of the Confederacy's descending fortunes. He described Gen. Lee's crossing into Pennsylvania, the separation of his own command from Gen. Lee's army and the maren of his (Gordon's) command through the valley of Pennsylvania, the city of York, the consternation of its people, the burning of the town of Wrightsville on the banks of the Susquehanna, and gave amusing and pathetic accounts of the scenes along the route. He then returned to Gettysburg. He said that he would not attempt any description of that great battle, but would select from a thousand interesting events but two incidents. One of these was the scene between himself and Gen. Bartow whom he picked up on the field and had sent to the rear. The other was the amusing explanation of Gen. Ewell when he was shot a second time in his wooden leg. Gen. Gordon also related a number of other interesting anecdotes in reference to this quaint character. He then said that the failure at Gettysburg did not diminish the confidence of the Confederates in their great commander (Lee) but that the simultaneous misfortunes of Gettysburg and Vicksburg did shake to some extent the confidence of the Southern troops in their own invincibility. He said they were ready again, however, in the spring of '64 to meet Gen. Grant in the Wilderness. He drew a striking picture of this weird battlefied, of Gen. Grant's fulfillment of Gen. Lee's prophecy as to his (Grant's) movements to Spottsylvania Court House, and vividly depicted the charge of Gen. Hancock, the capture of the bloody salient, the appearance of Gen. Lee in the effort to lead a charge in order to restore his lines, etc.

Gen. Gordon then turned to the scenes at Petersburg and on the lines around Richmond. He described graphically the failure of supplies, the depleted vitality of the men on account of hunger, and the general gloom which universal exhaustion had brought upon the Southern arms. He pictured the scenes at night when the air was full of flying and bursting shells, described the charges which finally culminated in the breaking of Gen. Lee's lines and his retreat to Appomattox. He introduced, with the serious portions of these descriptions, references to Gen. Lee's comments upon Gen. Grant and the position of the Confederate cause and enlivened his account with anecdotes of amusing incidents. His description of the retreat, the fighting by day and marching by night, the fainting and falling of the men on the roadside from fatigue and starvation and the gradual depletion of the Confederate army was full of pathetic interest. He described many curious incidences connected with the meetings of the scouts of the two armies.

But the culmination of Gen. Gordon's lecture was the description of the last council of war had around Gen. Lee's bivouac fire in the woods on the night of April 8th, 1865, and his account of the surrender itself. There were present at the last council of war Gen. Lee, Gen. Pendleton, commanding the artillery; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the cavalry, and Gens. Longstreet and Gordon, commanding the two wings of Gen. Lee's army. Gen. Gordon said that the scene was memorable. There was no tent, no table, no chairs or camp stools, but that sitting upon saddles at the roots of trees or reclining upon saddle blankets on the ground, these devoted lieutenants were grouped around their great leader, whose striking characteristics were never exhibited in a more conspicuous degree than as he stood before them facing them and discussing the long dreaded inevitable. Gen. Gordon said that it was determined at this council that he should attempt to cut his way through Sheridan's lines at dawn next morning in order to open an exit from the cordon of bayonets which Gen. Grant had thrown around them.

It is impossible in any brief space to give any conception of this closing part of Gen. Gordon's effort. The meeting between himself and Gen. Sheridan on the field, his (Gordon's) use of one of Gen. Sheridan's aids to carry for him to his Confederate troops the last order he ever sent, which was made necessary by the fact that his own staff had been dispatched to different portions of the field, his description of Gens. Grant and Lee as they stood together in the little brick house and the marvelous contrast between the appearance they presented, his tribute to Gen. Lee's lofty bearing, to Gen. Grant's marvelous exhibitions of consideration and generosity, his marked modesty and his subsequent declaration of the inviolability of Gen. Lee's parole, his description of the scenes which were occurring outside, the tribute paid by Gen. Chamberlain and his command to the defeated Confederates, the briny tears that ran down the tanned faces of the Southern troops and the generous opening of haversacks by the Federal soldiers to the hungry Confederates, etc., must be heard to be appreciated.

Gen. Gordon has been urged to repeat his lecture in New York city and has consented to do so at Carnegie music hall on Saturday night of next week the 25th.

Senator Ransom and His County-Men.

Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer.]

There is a good deal of quiet talk among the politicians concerning a meeting which was held at Jackson, Northampton county, a few days ago, at which Senator Vance was endorsed and Senator Ransom antagonized. The Lasker paper contains a full account of the affair.

[The following is an epitome of the account referred to: A public meeting of the citizens of Northampton County was held at the county seat, Jackson, on the 6th instant, in answer to a call issued while the Voorhees repeal bill was pending, to express their opinion on that bill, and also to thank Senator Vance for his fight for free silver. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee. Senator Ransom was present and spoke vehemently against the adoption of the resolutions reported, "not because," as he said before going into the meeting, "of any difference between himself and Senator Vance, but because he believed the meeting was to be held for the purpose of expressing disapproval of his votes in the Senate, and thereby show to the State that his own county had repudiated him." The resolutions, however—which did not mention Senator Ransom, but endorsed Senator Vance and the seven silver Representatives from North Carolina—were adopted.]

Asheville Citizen.)

The Patron and Gleaner, published at Lasker, Northampton county, N. C., Allen J. Conner, editor and proprietor, says that a mass meeting was held at Jackson, the county seat, on November 6th, under a call inviting all citizens of the county without regard to party affiliations to express an opinion on the silver legislation of Congress and to thank Senator Vance for his course and his able fight for silver. The Gleaner states that the crowd began to arrive early in the morning, and among the first was Senator M. W. Ransom, who lives only four miles from Jackson, and that "it grew rapidly and to large proportions."

The meeting was called to order at noon and was organized by electing B. S. Gay chairman and A. E. Peele secretary. B. S. Gay is chairman of the County Democratic committee. J. G. L. Crocker, W.W. Peebles, Dr. R. H. Stancill, Jr., and others were the committee on resolutions. They reported resolutions endorsing Vance and silver and indirectly attacking Ransom

W. W. Peebles spoke in advocacy of the resolutions. He was followed by Senator Ransom who is described by the Gleaner as opening "very solemnly," but "got mad" at the way the chairman, Mr. B. S. Gay, answered a question propounded by the Senator and the applause accorded by those present. On rising Senator Ransom said that "he did not expect any better from members of "Gideon's Band." Speeches followed, by the chairman, Dr. R. H. Stancill and Capt T. W. Mason, and the crowd hung on till nearly night and passed the resolutions. It is described by the Gleaner as "the regret of the Senator's friends that he took any part in the meeting, for during the heat of the debate on the resolutions the Senator said some unkind things about his neighbors and countrymen and made wounds that will take years to heal."

To get at the real significance of this meeting and this censure of Senator Ransom, it will be necessary to wait till a reply is made to the Gleaner by one of the Senator's friends who was present.

What Senator Ransom Says

Special to Charlotte Observer.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator Ransom is here but expects to go home in a day or two. The Senator tells his friends that he is pretty well satisfied with that Northampton silver meeting. All except four Democrats sided with him. He did not, as reported in Populist and Republican papers, "get angry and fly off the helve," but he sent some hot shot into the camp of deserters from the Democratic party, many of whom were at the meeting. They controlled its action.

Why a Wife Changes Her Name.

Philadelphia Times.]

It is said that the practice of the wife assuming the husband's name at marriage originated from a Roman custom and became the common custom after the Roman occupation. Thus Julian and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of." Against this view may be mentioned that, during the sixteenth and even in the beginning of the seventeenth century the usage seems doubtful, since we find Catharine Parr so signing herself that after she had been twice married, and so always of Lady Jane Gray (not Dudley) and Arabella Stuart (not Seymour). Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. It was decided in the case of Bonvs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.

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Confederate Re-union

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 23.—About 3,000 Confederate veterans gathered in line today to celebrate the first day of the re-union of Confederate veterans held under the auspices of the Augusta exposition and the Georgia State fair. They were present here from every section of the South and made up an array of battle scarred heroes such as is seldom seen together. They were glad of the opportunity to meet again the men who fought in the same cause that they did and to hear once more, maybe for the last time, the voice that led them without faltering whether it be to victory or to defeat.

At 10 o'clock the line was formed on Broadway and with music and yells they marched with some of the old time leaders at their heads. At the exposition the exercises of the day were held and addresses of welcome delivered by President J. O. Waddell, of the Georgia State Agricultural Society and President Walsh, of the Augusta exposition.

The address of the day was delivered by Gen. A. C. Evans, who was in command of the day. He said:

"The State of Georgia, represented by the president of the State Agricultural Association, who was himself a brave Confederate soldier, has bidden us enjoy this splendid exposition of Georgia's magnificent resources and no one is better fitted to give a cordial welcome than Col. John Waddell.

"We are here, my comrades, to enjoy a re-union of Southern soldiers in our own way. We are true to this whole country of ours, for it is as much our country as it ever was. They say we surrendered, but in fact we did not surrender. What did we surrender? Not our States, nor Constitutions, nor principles of government. We surrendered nothing. The fighting stopped and we came home and went to work. We are better off than most people in our wealth of flags, for we enjoy the possession of this sacred symbol of sentiment as a banner borne by the hand of affection and beheld by eyes that look to it as the emblem of heroism, manhood and popular liberty. We have also our flag which represents our Government and which we hope will wave over a united people and represent the equal advantages of all sections under a good as well as a powerful country."

Gen. Crittenden, of South Carolina, also spoke in the same strain.

A Big Southern Canal Scheme.

Exchange.]

A report comes from Atlanta, Ga., that a company in which New York people are principally interested is being formed in the metropolis to construct a series of canals to connect the navigable waterways in Georgia and Alabama. It is argued that by cutting 150 miles of canal in the States mentioned that boat transportation can be established on the Alabama, Coosa, Chattahoochee, Altamaha, and Savannah, affording water communication between Atlanta, Montgomery, Birmingham, Savannah, Mobile and Selma, Ala. One of the projectors of the scheme advises the Manufacturer's Record that the plan of the canal system is as follows:

Beginning on the Tennessee river between Decatur and Guntersville, Ala., thence south to Birmingham, and southeast to Coosa river, and down that stream to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile. Another section is planned to extend from Montgomery east to Columbus, Ga., and north on the Chattahoochee to Atlanta. The plan also includes a waterway from Columbus to the Ocmulgee river, down this to the Altamaha, and via that river to Brunswick, thence east to Savannah.

It is estimated that the canals can be cut at an average expense of $5,000 per mile, owing to the swampy region through which they would pass. The idea is to build steel barges with stern wheels for use on the system, although the idea of electric propulsion by means of the trolley system has been thought of. The correspondent further writes that if the vessels are built a boat-building plant is to be erected for turning them out at Birmingham, and a ship yard with a Simpson drydock at Mobile. The company, it is said, is to have $5,000,000 capital.

The proposed system of waterways, if completed, would be about 375 miles long in Alabama and 400 miles in Georgia.

The One-hoss Shay.

The peculiar feature of the "one-hoss shay" was, that it was "built in such a wonderful way" that it had no "weakest part." The "weakest part" of a woman is invariably her back, and "female weaknesses" are only too common. With the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, this may be avoided, and women may be comparatively as strong as their brothers. Prolapsus, inflammation, ulceration, periodical pains, leucorrhea, dragging-down sensations, debility, nervousness, sleeplessness, despondency, are only a few of the symptoms of weakness of the female organs which the "Favorite Prescription" is *warranted* to remove.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Judge Parker's Famous Charge.

In referring to the death of Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester, Va., a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

While on the bench the famous trials of John Brown and his accomplices in their invasion of the State on October 1, 1859, came before him at Charleston, Jefferson county. The spirit of fairness and justice with which he conducted this trial has no superior here or in any other country. His splendid charge to the grand jury was admired even by those who were most antagonistic to the South.

The following is an extract: "In all your persistents you shall present the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Do but this, gentlemen, and you will have fulfilled your duty. Go beyond this, and in place of diligent inquiry and calm investigation which you have sworn to make, act upon prejudice or from excitement or passion, and you will have done wrong to that law in whose service you are engaged. As I said before, those men are now in the hands of justice. They are to have a fair and impartial trial. We owe it to the cause of justice as well as to our own characters that such a trial shall be afforded them."

Gibraltar Monkeys.

The monkeys of Gibraltar rock are said to enjoy the rare distinction of being the only monkeys in Europe not kept in captivity. It is agreed that they found a footing in Europe long, long before Spain was ever heard of. Before the sea wore away the land and made what is called the Strait of Gibraltar Europe and Africa were joined together and animals roamed from one spot to another as they pleased. When the time came, however, that the strip of land was at last swallowed up by the greedy ocean, the strong current prevented creatures that were not at home in the water from crossing to and fro as they were wont to do. Among the unfortunates whose wanderings were thus unexpectedly cut short were many African monkeys, and the rock monkeys of the present—whose numbers, it may be added are growing less and less—are undoubtedly descendents of those pre-historic fellows. Of course it follows that the Barbary apes—the monkeys living on the African side of the strait—are the first cousins of the occupants of 'Gib."

A slight man in a rusty overcoat, wearing a pair of steel-bowed spectacles, stood among the bidders at the auction sale of the New York Madison Square Bank's assets the other day. He made himself conspicuous by buying blocks of some of the most worthless securities offered. He carried a small valise and took away his purchases, for which he paid cash, closely packed in that receptacle. One man present, at least, recognized him as an individual who makes his living by dealing in securities which have a purely speculative value, and which, in many cases, are known to be worthless. He buys these cheap for cash and sells them to men who go into fraudulent bankruptcies and want to make a showing of assets to their creditors. It's a queer trade, and, morally, a dishonest one; but this man has been making money in it for years, and has had a share in filling out the seedules of a great many bankrupts who have taken advantage of his sagacity in supplying them with collateral. The creditors may suspect what they choose; they can prove only that the debtor had bad business judgment.

Renaud's Exploits.

In February, 1848, when the French capital was in the throes of revolution, a mob surrounded the Hotel de Ville and menaced the deliberations of the Assembly, which was sitting within. At the Theature Historique, where Chateau-Renaud an actor of no great consequence at the time, happened to be, he heard of the turmoil, and a bright thought came to him. He put on a costume of a representative of the people in the year 1793. Then he hunted up a white horse, mounted it, and, with a small crowd at his heels, rode straight to the Hotel de Ville and through the mob which was shouting about its doors. Dismounting, he went into the hall, where Lemartine was presiding. "Citizens," he shouted, "deliberate in peace! No one shall come in while I am here!" He went out and remounted his white horse, and no one did come in. One fantistically attired man, with a terrible countenance, had completely overawed the crowd, which probably would have defied successfully a regiment of soldiers.

A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d. N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

"Several of us old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills, all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies."—Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 5, 1892.

These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
7—17. 92

PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by Randall Dawson and wife to James H. McNeill, and recorded in Book T, No. 4, page 72, office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the following described land will be sold at public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., viz: On the east side of Cape Fear River and on Taylorhole Creek, being part of the tract on which James McKethan formerly resided, beginning at a stake and pointer, Taylor-hole Creek in the dividing line formerly between McNeill and McKethan, now McHenry Royal's corner, and S. 30 W. 29 chains 50 links to a stake in the old line formerly McKethan's & Taylor; then with this line N. 57 W. 34 chains to a stake, Wade's and Dawson's corner; then with their dividing line N. 30 E. 29½ chains to a stake and pointers in the edge of a pond or branch and in another of their dividing lines; then with this line S. 57 E. 54 chains to the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Nov. 2, 1893. Attorney for Mortgagee.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 30, 1893.

VANCE VERSUS SIMMONS.

As the reading public are aware, no sooner was it announced that Senator Vance was opposing the confirmation of Mr. Simmons than the Simmons newspapers broke out into a torrent of abuse of the man whom a majority of the people of North Carolina hold to be the greatest and most patriotic ever reared within her borders. One of these papers went so far as to head a scandalous article "Vance, the Traitor!"

This was something for North Carolinians to reflect upon. They may well have enquired what was back of it all. We believe the people now understand, and that Mr. Simmons, who was seeking a home endorsement to aid his confirmation, is realizing his mistake.

Senator Vance was charged by the Simmons newspapers with every conceivable corrupt purpose in his opposition to Mr. Simmons's confirmation. He was childishly venting his spite against a man, innocent of any wrong to himself, because the administration had seen fit to appoint Mr. Elias instead of Mr. Gudger. He was "log-rolling" for his personal purposes, and to the injury of the Democratic party. He had made a bargain with "Tom" Settle to defeat the chairman of the Democratic State Committee by the votes of the Republican Senators. Finally, the unchecked tide of abuse culminated in the vile epithet "Vance, the Traitor!"

At this point the OBSERVER asked its brethren of the anti-Vance press to desist from their tirade, and undertook to point out, in its issue of October 12th, the public and Constitutional grounds upon which Senator Vance was abundantly justified in his course. No one has even attempted to answer its argument. Having demonstrated that under the Constitution Senator Vance was a part of the appointing power, endowed with the privilege of "advice" and the prerogative of "consent" in respect of the appointment of Executive nominees, it suggested that, instead of the unworthy motives ascribed to him, he was simply rebuking Mr. Simmons for Mr. Simmons's impertinent interference with his rights under the law. Referring to Mr. Simmons's interference in a general way, the OBSERVER also particularized a case which had come to its knowledge of "a very high office," which had been offered to "a North Carolinian," being withheld in consequence of Mr. Simmons's efforts. It drew attention to the crux of the matter, viz: that Mr. Simmons had thus caused an injury to the State of North Carolina in that he had not secured the office in question, or one approaching it in importance, for any other North Carolinian. No name was mentioned by the OBSERVER, its objection to Mr. Simmons's unpatriotic and disloyal conduct being placed on public grounds only. Finding, after three weeks' silence, that the OBSERVER'S statement of the case was injuring his chances of confirmation, Mr. Simmons, instead of replying to the OBSERVER'S argument, resorted, through his paper, to abuse of the OBSERVER'S editor—even descending so low as to criticise the said editor's dress and gait, as if that had anything to do with the soundness of the argument he was unable to meet in a manly way.

What has been the result of Mr. Simmons's foolish course? Instead of vindicating himself, he has simply brought out the proof that he was the head and front of the disgraceful Clinton affair, and that the great body of the loyal delegates who might otherwise have shared the obloquy with him, were manipulated out of their voice in the matter by his use of the prestige of his position.

As we have before had occasion to remark, in the flush of last year's victorious news, an avalanche of congratulations came down on Mr. Simmons, who was responsible for the impression that the State had been carried in that year's election by 40,000 majority. Even those who had suspected Mr. Simmons's motives at Clinton gave in; they concluded that, after all, he knew his ground better than they; they conceded that such a large majority indicated a condition of party health which, though Mr. Simmons must have known it, they were totally ignorant of in their narrower vision; and they confessed that, under such circumstances, Mr. Simmons might safely enough, for harmony's sake, take chances on platform doctrines, just as they did in South Carolina. Every one hastened to make amends. Under the impulse, the Wilmington Star started a subscription for a substantial gift to Mr. Simmons. Eventually the truth leaked out that we were in a minority, and a large minority, under Mr. Simmons's lead, and for the first time since Reconstruction. The Star subscription was abandoned and the money refunded; Mr. Simmons's boom collapsed; thoughtful politicians recognized in him the most inefficient chairman we have had since Reconstruction; and his last (that is, his present) state would be worse than his first, if it were not for the testimonials he gathered in when the world was gaping at his 40 thousand majority. And this brings us to the point, viz: that Mr. Simmons should not escape the rule that one may not profit by his own wrong.

If we do not greatly err, the people of North Carolina are now prepared to sustain Senator Vance in his opposition to Mr. Simmons, to the bitter end.

And Mr. Simmons is, no doubt, prepared to echo a hearty amen to the OBSERVER'S suggestion that he would have done better if he had stuck to his *published* doctrine of non interference with "our Senators."

Mr. Simmons Slanders the State Committee.

Mr. Simmons, in his letter to Mr. Kenan, (which see), charges his colleagues, in effect, with a suggestion to sell out Cleveland.

So it appears from Chairman Simmons's letter to Mr. Kenan (see E) that the knifing of Cleveland was actually discussed in his committee!

MR. SIMMONS LETS THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

That is to say, he has let a part out. But we are progressing, and no doubt will soon secure a complete answer to our request (see OBSERVER of November 23) for a categorical answer to the question: Did he [Mr. Simmons], or did he not, directly or indirectly, induce the authorities at Washington, or any of them, to withold a nomination from any candidate for office selected by Senator Vance?

In the last issue of his paper, Mr. Simmons prints a letter which he wrote to Mr. Harrity, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, under date of August 19, 1892. This will be found in another column. Mr. Simmons's habit of dodging, as described in our quotations last week from leading papers, and concerning which we shall have more to say further on, would under ordinary circumstances restrain him from giving a direct answer. But, "by giving rope here and tightening it there, and then piecing out the evidence as it gradually develops," it is not difficult to elicit from people of Mr. Simmons's kind the complete truth, in the end. The letter just referred to as published by Mr. Simmons in his last issue, is, as the reader will see, a long stride to confessing the whole truth. Perhaps the rest may come in another way, without our further troubling Mr. Simmons. At the present writing, though, it looks as if he was going to make a clean breast of it.

MR. SIMMONS AS A FALSIFIER, AND BACKBITER.

The reader will find the letter referred to in the preceding article, under the head A. We shall take up its assertions in the order in which they come:

1. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "I believe every Democrat in the State, except Mr. Hale, and every newspaper in the State, except the Fayetteville Observer, is satisfied that the outcome of the Congressional Convention of the Third District was the best possible under the circumstances." For the proof that Mr. Simmons knew, when he wrote these words to Mr. Harrity, that he was stating an untruth, see the quotations from the leading newspapers of North Carolina (including the Charlotte Observer, edited by Mr. Caldwell, the chairman of the North Carolina delegation at Chicago) in another column marked B.

2. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "The platform which was adopted * * contained in it nothing which we thought obnoxious to the principles of the party as enunciated in our State and National platforms." Now Mr. Simmons knew, when he wrote to Mr. Harrity, that the State platform adopted May 19th was devoted almost exclusively to national questions; that on sundry of these questions it was overruled by the paramount authority, the subsequently enacted Chicago platform; and that the platform which was adopted at Clinton (by his use of the prestige of his position to force it upon the convention) was vitally in conflict with the Chicago platform. For the proof, see the Marion Butler headed platform in another column marked C, which Mr. Simmons, though repeatedly called upon to do so, has not denied was a true copy of the platform referred to by him as adopted by the Clinton convention. The reference by Mr. Simmons, therefore, in the above quotation to "the principles of the party as enunciated in our *State and* National platforms," was simply another illustration of Mr. Simmons's capacity for "dodging" on the use of a word, as described in the quotations made by us last week from sundry leading papers. Mr. Simmons, of course, intended Mr. Harrity to understand that the part of the Clinton platform which conformed to the State platform related to State, not national, affairs. As the point at issue was whether Mr. Simmons's Clinton platform conformed to the Chicago platform on national affairs, the statement to Mr. Harrity about the State platform was use less unless intended to deceive.

3. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "Mr. Shaw will get as many votes as any man on the Electoral Ticket in this State, and we see no reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland will not run as well as the State ticket." For the evidence that such would not have been the case unless the Observer had broken up the fusion on the Congressional ticket, see D in another column.

4. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "Certainly, there is no one in the State who is not putting forth every effort to accomplish that happy result, [the equalization of the chances of State and national tickets] except, possibly, Mr. Hale and the Fayetteville Observer." See for disproof of this assertion the quotations from the Raleigh Chronicle, Wilmington Messenger and Charlotte Observer, the three leading Democratic State papers, under the head B.

5. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "Now, as to Mr. Hale, I desire to say that he has lived but little in North Carolina." Mr. Simmons now publishes this false statement without retraction, notwithstanding he has been apprised that Mr. Hale has lived nearly fifty years in the State, except when in the public service representing the State.

6. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "Mr. Hale left the State in early manhood." Yet Mr. Simmons has been informed by General Lane's letter, which he says he has read, that the occasion of Mr. Hale's leaving the State in early manhood was his entering the Confederate service in Virginia.

7. Mr Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: He 'returned [to the State] only a few months before Mr. Cleveland's election." (1884.) Yet Mr. Simmons knows that Mr. Hale returned to North Carolina immediately after Appomattox and remained a citizen of the State (except for six and a half years between 1868 and 1875), ever since.

8. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "He got charge of a Fayetteville newspaper, and after Mr. Cleveland was elected, through Senator Vance, moved, no doubt, by the prestige of his father, secured an appointment from Mr. Cleveland." Yet Mr. Simmons knows that on the occasion he refers to Mr. Hale established his old paper, the Fayetteville Observer; and that his appointment came from the caucus resolve of the North Carolina delegation of 1885 which chose him for its only diplomatic nominee. It is not necessary for Mr. Simmons to impute to Senator Vance an improper motive for a public act in which all his colleagues sustained him.

9. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: He "remained away from North Carolina [after his term of service under Cleveland expired] until about eight months ago." Yet Mr. Simmons knows that that is untrue.

10. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity; "He [Mr. Hale] is a 'crank' of the first water." That is a delicate question—which we are entirely content to leave to Mr. Simmons's revised judgment after this controversy is ended.

11. Mr. Simmons said to Mr. Harrity: "He is doing great harm, and his motive is transparent to any one" and he is "only a thorn in the side of the Democratic party of the State." See the quotations from the Raleigh Chronicle, Wilmington Messenger and Charlotte Observer under the head B., and the letters on file in the State Department: from Governor Holt that "I believe it is generally conceded that * * he [Mr. Hale] prevented a partial fusion on the Weaver ticket, which would have given the Republican Presidential ticket a plurality in North Carolina;" from Governor Carr "I but voice the sentiment of the people of our entire State in recommending," &c.; from Elector-at-Large Glenn: "He [Mr. Hale] * * deserves recognition if any North Carolinian does," &c. &c.—of all of which Mr. Simmons is apprised.

By publishing now, the letter containing the above untrue statements, for which the plea of ignorance can no longer excuse him, Mr. Simmons gives to them the effect of deliberate untruths.

Let the people of North Carolina consider what an unmitigated falsifier and backbiter Mr. Simmons has thus proved himself to be, and say whether or not they think such a man fit for any trust under the Democratic party, or under the government.

MR. SIMMONS IS ILLOGICAL.

Mr. Simmons is not showing up well in his logic. He may be, as his Kinston admirer described him, like David returning from the battle, but he evidently doesn't resemble David's son, or he wouldn't have fallen into such a hole as this:

In a letter from Mr. Hale to Mr. Harrity—asking advice from the latter as to the course the OBSERVER should pursue towards the Clinton nominees, Mr. Simmons up to that time, August 13, not having been "set straight" by the editor of the OBSERVER, as in his letter of August 31st (see the last issue of the OBSERVER) he confessed he finally was—Mr. Simmons was thus (and thus only) referred to:

"Upon reading [Mr.] Simmons's letter, you will at once see that any action which may be taken through that committee must be taken, I respectfully suggest, on your own judgment. A word from you will brace up and consolidate the party throughout the State."

[NOTE.—The "letter" referred to above was a printed copy of Mr. Simmons's letter of explanation of his conduct at Clinton, addressed to chairman Kenan under date of July 26, 1892, and copied into the OBSERVER from the Wilmington Messenger. The suggestion by Mr. Hale that Mr. Harrity should act upon his own judgment in whatever action he might take, was based in part upon Mr. Simmons's statement in his said letter (which see in another column, marked E) that the question whether Mr. Cleveland should be given an equal showing with the local tickets had actually been discussed in his, Mr. Simmons's committee!]

Mr. Simmons rushes into print in his paper to comment as follows upon the above suggestion in Mr. Hale's letter:

"It is the first time in the history of North Carolina that the editor of a Democratic paper in the heat of a campaign has sought to degrade the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in the eyes of the Democratic National Committee."

The answer, of course, which any schoolboy in the Third District would now make, is that it is the first time in the history of North Carolina (though not the first time in some of the black pages of history) that a leader of troops freshly instructed by his superior commander to lead his men in the direction laid down to him in a plan entrusted to him, has himself induced his unwilling followers to turn back from the road laid down in the plan and to go the road that delivers them into the enemy's camp. In other words, it is the first time in history that a State committee chairman ever induced a convention to repudiate a platform which his party had entrusted to him for that convention's guidance. [For Mr. Simmons's confession that he did do precisely this, see his letter to chairman Kenan, E, as aforesaid.]

It looks as if much dodging (or too much glory) had turned the Collector's head.

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

Mr. Simmons's home organ, the Newbern Journal, expresses its dissatisfaction with the OBSERVER'S bringing up the "ancient history" of the Clinton convention to prove its case against Mr. Simmons as challenged by Mr. Simmons. If Mr. Simmons, as is possible, wrote the complaint referred to, it is a signal of distress. If not, then the OBSERVER must express the opinion that such an objection does not do credit to the common sense of our esteemed contemporory, who should know that whereas, as our contemporary is aware is the fact, Mr. Simmons, through his Raleigh paper, first brought up the question of the last campaign in a personal attack upon the editor of the OBSERVER, and whereas Mr. Simmons's claims to confirmation are based upon his "services" to the national ticket in that campaign, all the rules require that he accept battle upon the ground chosen by himself.

MR. SIMMONS'S EMISSARY GETS A BLACK EYE.

Mr. Simmons sent an emissary down from Raleigh to this city last week, loaded with the last issue of his paper—[the same which contained Mr. Simmons's scandalous letter to Mr. Harrity about the editor of the "Observer," see A in another column]—and the said emissary got a very warm reception, from all accounts. One of our leading citizens practically ordered Mr. Simmons's man out of his office, informing him, in reply to his appeal to subscribe to his paper, that he had no use for a paper whose editor "couldn't tell the truth and hadn't the manliness to make retraction when proved to have published slanders and untruths." A number of similar instances are reported.

This transaction is altogether worthy of Mr. Simmons, as he is now revealed to the public.

THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE AGAIN.

In Mr. Simmons's last issue, he says "Mr. Hale was willing to put odium and suspicion upon the Democratic committee of the State." Read Mr. Simmons's letter to Chairman Kenan (E, in another column) and you will see that it is Mr. Simmons who put odium upon that committee, by stating that the question was raised in that committee of "divorcing the State from the National ticket"(!), and that *he* opposed it!

TO SUIT MR. SIMMONS'S "VIEWS."

As Mr. Simmons may not have time to read the "voluminous" testimony now produced against him, we will meet his "views," if we do not secure his "approbation," by these short, crisp questions:

1. Did he write the letter to Chairman Kenan published over his signature in the Wilmington Messenger of July 29, 1892?

2. Was the platform published in the Weaverite Clinton Caucasian of July 28, 1892, as the "good" platform which he voted for, a true copy of his Clinton platform?

3. Was he not chairman of the Democratic State Committee when he induced the Clinton convention to vote down the resolution endorsing the Chicago platform?

4. Did the Weaverite bolters promise him, if he induced the convention to vote down the Chicago platform, to support the Cleveland Elector?

5. If they did so promise, why did he not induce the purged convention to reconsider the platform question and adopt the Chicago platform when the bolters broke faith by bolting and nominating a Weaver Elector?

6. Did he, at any time before his letter of recantation to Mr. Hale of August 31, 1892, repudiate the platform published and commended, as aforesaid, in Marion Butler's paper?

7. If so, where did he publish such repudiation?

8. Did, or did not, Chairman McNeill conduct his canvass, as he says he did, in accordance with his (Mr. Simmons's) "views" and with his "approbation"?

9. Have the Minutes of the Clinton convention ever been published? If so, when and where?

10. Who brought up the question of "divorcing the State from the National ticket" in the State committee, as divulged by him (Mr Simmons) in his letter to Mr. Kenan?

11 Did, or did not, the "Melvin" letter come to his "cognizance" before he wrote his letter to Chairman Murphy, November 12, 1892?

12. As the official returns at Raleigh show that his leadership cost the Democracy its supremacy in North Carolina, why does he persist in claiming 40,000 majority?

13. What was his "Plan of Campaign" for securing that disastrous result? The "Melvin" Plan?

How Chairman Simmons Induced the Convention to Repudiate the Chicago Platform and Forced on the Convention the Marion Butler Platform.

(From the Observer, August 4, 1892.)

The report of the *Caucasian* (Weaverite organ) said:

The Committee on Platforms reported. It was a good platform and was adopted by acclamation. An amendment to endorse the National Convention was voted down.

The report of the Wilmington *Review* (uncompromising Democratic) gave the resolution in the following account:

Hon. Mr. Pearsall, of Jones, appeared and read a platform.* A delegate from Onslow offered an amendment to the same as follows:

"That the platform of the National Democratic Convention as set forth at Chicago be adopted and approved in all respects."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. C. C. Lyon, of Bladen, and Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the State Executive Democratic Committee, upon the ground that the platform offered was more in harmony with the times and occasion, and requested the delegate who offered the amendment to withdraw it, which said delegate refused to do, as his idea of Democracy was fully embodied in the Chicago platform.

Upon a call of the counties the amendment received 13 votes, 12 from the unterrified straight out of Onslow and 1 from Duplin.

Mr. Simmons confirms the *Review's* report in his† letter (which see) as follows:

"One of the delegates from Onslow offered the amendment published in the *Review* * * * —the amendment only received the vote of the Onslow delegation and one vote from Duplin."

* See C in this issue.
† See E in this issue.

A

[From Mr. Simmons's newspaper of November 24 1893.]

(Copy.) AUGUST 19, 1892.

Hon. W. F. Harrity, Chairman, 139 5th Av. New York.

DEAR SIR:—I have your favor of 16th inst., enclosing letter from Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, N. C., and extracts from his paper; and in reply, beg to say I believe every Democrat in the State except Mr. Hale, and every newspaper in the State, except the Fayetteville *Observer*, is satisfied that the outcome of the Congressional Convention of the Third District was the best possible under the circumstances. I think it unnecessary to go into a detailed explanation of that matter, but I will say that the gentleman nominated by that convention for Congress, Mr. Grady, present Democratic member of the House from that district, is as ardent and thoroughgoing a Cleveland man as there is in North Carolina. The gentleman nominated as Elector, Mr. Shaw, is not only a strong Cleveland man, but one of the strongest men intellectually in his district, and the two nominations gave entire satisfaction to the Democracy.

The difficulty about that convention was that the delegates to it were appointed before our early State Convention of the 18th of May, before Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and before the Third Party movement in this State had assumed definite shape, and unfortunately it was discovered when too late that a majority of them were Third Partyites, but nevertheless regularly accredited delegates to this convention, and it was impossible to eject them. Our fight, therefore, was for the practical results of the convention; seeking, if possible, to gain these results for the party without disclosing the fact that we were a minority in the convention. We got them all, and the platform which was adopted, while not what we desired, contained in it nothing which we thought obnoxious to the principles of the party as enunciated in our State and National platforms.

Mr. Shaw will get as many votes as any man on the Electoral Ticket in this State, and we see no reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland will not run as well as the State ticket. Certainly, there is no one in the State who is not putting forth every effort to accomplish that happy result, except, possibly, Mr. Hale and the Fayetteville *Observer*.

Now, as to Mr. Hale, I desire to say that he has lived but little in North Carolina. His father was a native of this State and a man of high repute. The younger Mr Hale left the State in early manhood, and returned only a few months before Mr. Cleveland's election; got charge of a Fayetteville newspaper, and after Mr. Cleveland was elected, through Senator Vance, moved, no doubt, by the prestige of his father, secured an appointment from Mr. Cleveland. After Mr. Cleveland's administration came to an end he was removed, remained away from North Carolina until about eight months ago when he returned, again got possession of the Fayetteville *Observer*, and now desires to make himself superserviceable. He is a 'crank" of the first water, and only desires to impress Mr. Cleveland with the idea that he alone in North Carolina is championing his cause. He is doing great harm, and his motive is transparent to any one.

I did not deem it necessary to make even this much explanation in reply to his letter, but have done it that you may see the objects of this man who is now only a thorn in the side of the Democratic party of the State.

I am glad to say to you that the fight in North Carolina is going bravely on. I have never known our people to put forth such tremendous efforts as they are now doing, and we have every reason to believe the situation is gradually and surely clearing up.

Enclosed I return Mr. Hale's letter together with the extracts from his paper. I have the honor to be

Very truly yours,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

Natural Effect of Mr. Simmons's Falsehoods—(see bottom of preceding column)—as "potently" backed.

(Washington correspondent Greensboro Patriot, November 18, 1893.)

"The correspondence between Mr. Chairman Simmons and Mr. Chairman Harrity given in the last issue of * * the North Carolinian, gives the true reason why Mr. E. J. Hale did not receive a big foreign consulate, or minister's position. It was decided perhaps by a personal interview between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Simmons, after other potential factors had been put to work which I am not at liberty to mention."

[*Who* was this potential but dark-lantern Factor, stabbing like a Gideonite?]

B

(Wilmington Review, Editorial, July 22, 1892.)

More About the Clinton Convention.

We publish elsewhere a pretty full report of the proceedings in the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional district, held on Wednesday at Clinton. Not only from this source but from those who were present we learn that the thing was a travesty on political decency. The platform is a farce. Some attempts were made to amend it, by adopting a resolution ratifying the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and Stevenson, but this was voted down and, strange to say, the opponents of the amendment were led by Mr. F. M. Simmons, the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Mr. Simmons was rebuked by more than one present. Capt. A. C. Huggins and Capt. E. W. Kerr both telling him and his supporters that the strange anomaly was presented of a Democratic convention which was afraid to endorse the leader of the party. It made no difference, however, the amendment was rejected and neither Mr. Cleveland's name nor Mr. Stevenson's appears in the platform. The action of the Convention was an outrage and a shame and an insult to the decency of the Democratic party in the district. It was more than that. It was a mean, contemptible, cowardly surrender in the face of the enemy without the firing of a gun.

(Wilmington Review, Report, July 22, 1892.)

B. F. Grady was put in nomination by Mr. A. D. McGill, of Cumberland, seconded by Mr. Keithley, of Duplin, and Mr. Pearsall, of Jones, and received the unanimous nomination, save one.

Hon. Mr. Pearsall, of Jones, appeared and read a platform. A delegate from Onslow offered an amendment to the same as follows:

"That the platform of the National Democratic Convention as set forth at Chicago be adopted and approved in all respects."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. C. C. Lyon, of Bladen, and Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the State Executive Democratic Committee, upon the ground that the platform offered was more in harmony with the times and occasion, and requested the delegate who offered the amendment to withdraw it, which said delegate refused to do, as his ideas of Democracy was fully embodied in the Chicago platform.

Upon a call of the counties the amendment received 13 votes, 12 from the unterrified strait-outs of Onslow and 1 from Duplin.

When the electors were to be voted for the Weaverites, under the lead of C. Thomson, of Onslow, withdrew upon the ground that they did not intend to support Mr. Cleveland, and held a meeting of their own, recommending said C. Thomson as Elector at a meeting to be held in Fayetteville.

The Third party people to a certain extent dominated and controlled the Convention, and when the last pound of flesh was not forthcoming they withdrew. Mr. Shaw, of Cumberland, was selected as an Elector.

(Charlotte Observer, July 23, 1892.)

Oh! "harmony," how much dirt is eaten in thy name!

By all accounts the name Democracy was never made responsible for more unworty proceedings that those which occurred on Wednesday at Clinton, Sampson county, when and where the "Democratic" convention of the third district was held. The Wilmington Review ventilates the affair in an article published in another column. It states that * * the following amendment to the platform was presented and defeated:

That the platform of the national Democratic convention as set forth at Chicago be adopted and approved in all respects.

Not content, however, with having thus far defeated everything Democratic in sight, the Weaverites withdrew when the nomination of a candidate for elector was announced as in order, upon the ground that they did not intend to support Mr. Cleveland. We wonder, though, that they withdrew; the surprise is that they did not remain and nominate an elector who would vote for Mr. Weaver—they seem to have had anything up to this point their own way.

But they proceeded then to hold a meeting of their own and the Goldsboro Argus says Mr. Marion Butler introduced in their meeting resolutions repudiating Cleveland and pledging the support of the bolter's meeting to the Weaver elector of the district, to be nominated by the Third party congressional convention to be held at Fayetteville this week.

Why didn't those who remained in the former meeting run after the seceders, beg them to come back and name for elector whomsoever they chose? They had sacrificed everything else, up to that point, for the sake of "harmony," and after having refused to stand up for the national ticket and platform they need not have hung out about a little matter like a presidential elector. They ought to have given him to the Weaverites, too. The failure to do so, we fear, hurt the feelings of some of them and possibly even made some mad.

(Wilmington Review, July 26, 1892.)

Mr. Sol. C. Weill, of this city, who is a member of the State Executive Committee, received the following telegram this morning from Mr. Simmons, chairman of that committee:

"Absence prevented my seeing till last night statement in *Daily Review* to effect that Clinton convention voted down resolution to endorse Cleveland and Stevenson. It is a mistake and without foundation. No such resolution or amendment was introduced.

F. M. SIMMONS."

Technically, Mr. Simmons is correct. The resolution rejected at the Clinton Convention was not endorsing Cleveland and Stevenson, but the Chicago platform. In the hurry of writing we inadvertantly made the error. Practically, it amounts to the same thing and the result in its bearing remains absolutely the same.

(From the Wilmington Messenger, July 28, 1892.)

There is a strange report that comes to us that shows, if true, a marvellous condition of political affairs. It is said that before the State Democratic Committee elected a Chairman of that body, that they actually sent to Mr. Butler at Clinton a list of four names to know which of these would *suit him*. Is Butler the dictator of North Carolina that *he* should be consulted as to what man would please *him* as Chairman of a party that in his late speech-making tour he steadfastly arraigned and denounced? Even now he openly declares that he will not support either the Democratic National platform or the nominees for President and Vice President of the Democratic party of the Union. It is so absurd, that we have been unwilling to credit it.

[Continued in Supplement.]

Constipation is the parent of innumerable diseases, and should, therefore, be promptly remedied by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills do not gripe, are perfectly safe to take, and remove all tendency to liver and bowel complaints.

It is strange that some people will suffer for years from rheumatism rather than try such an approved standard remedy as Ayer's Sarsaparilla; and that, too, in spite of the assurance that it has cured so many others who were similarly afflicted. Give it a trial.

King Bros., Druggists, recommend Johnson's Magnetic Oil, the great family pain-killer, internal and external.

King Bros., Druggists, recommend Japanese Liver Pellets for constipation and sick headache. Small, mild, easy to take. 50 pills 25 cents.

E. Nulty, of St. Paul, Minn. writes: "Was confined to bed for three weeks, doctors could do me no good; Japanese Pile Cure entirely cured me." Sold by King Bros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

King Bros., Druggists, recommend Johnson's Oriental Soap for all skin and scalp diseases. Try it.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—a purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Try McDuffie's Hot Chocolate with whipped Cream and Wafers, 5c.

For Chapped Lips and Hands McDuffie's Viola Jelly is the best. Price 25c.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed—it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

McDuffie's Cough Cure will relieve the most aggravated cough. Try it. 25 and 50c. per bottle.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

Have you tried McDuffie's Liver, Kidney and Stomach Pills. If not do so. Price 25c. per box.

JUST RECEIVED.—A new lot—one car load of HORSES and MULES, the first of the season at Ransom Burns's Sales Stables on Gillespie Street.

King Bro.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates is the best preparation on the market, because it is prepared fresh just when wanted.

"VERNOWOR TOOTH BRUSHES."—Every Brush is guaranteed, and should you get a defective one it will be replaced by a new one, at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"CRYSTAL LOTION" WILL CURE CHAPPED hands, &c. No Lady's Toilet complete with out it, and it is an excellent dressing for barber's use. Prepared by King Bro.'s Druggists.

Come running to King Bros.'s for Pipes and Smoking Tobaccos.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF "CUT" GLASS Cologne Bottles at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"YALE," "CORNELL" and "LaFAYETTE" Mixtures of Fine Smoking Tobaccos at King Bro.'s.

"OLD GOLD" SMOKING TOBACCO AT KING Bro.'s Drug Store.

SABOROSA AND KING ROSE CIGARS AT King Bro.'s Drug Store.

THESE HARD TIMES COUNTRY MERCHANTS find TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE a great advantage to them as his wholesale prices are *very low* they keep up their stocks easily by buying little at a time as needed. 10—26—93 8w

The Saborosa leads all 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE. Sole Agent.

The latest improved Alabastine for wall decoration. Careful investigation will prove this to be the standard article. A full assortment of tints for sale by H. R. HORNE.

The best line of Toilet Articles—Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes, &c., &c., for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Swift's Specific
A Tested Remedy For All
Blood and Skin Diseases
A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.
As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.
Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.
A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.
Druggists Sell It.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Eczema, Weak Women, Fever.

DEAR BROTHER—You ask me about the Electropoise. One of my children has been troubled with eczema on the arms and shoulder; medicine did not assist it. In the last eight weeks it has been assisted and almost removed by the Electropoise. Yours truly, REV. A. D. BETTS. MAXTON, N. C., Aug. 3, 1892.

My wife was a pitiful invalid from nervous prostration and general weakness; after trying all the medicines doctors could prescribe, with no permanent relief, we decided to use the Electropoise, and, thanks to its curative powers, she is now in better health than she has ever been. W. H. HUMPHREY. LUMBERTON, May 29, 1893.

My system was greatly run down, and after three months' use of the Electropoise I gained twenty pounds and feel better than ever before. It cannot be too highly praised. D. W. NEWSON. LITTLETON, June 6, 1892.

The Electropoise is a great thing for sufferers. It cured me of the bad after effects of typhoid fever. A. N. PARTIN. ENFIELD, N. C., March 31, 1892.

Electropoise.
"Cures when all else fails."
WRITE US FOR BOOK. 74
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

WAR! WAR!!

WE CONTINUE TO WAGE A CEASELESS WARFARE AGAINST HIGH PRICED FLOURS, AND WE ARE WINNING VICTORIES EVERY DAY, TOO.
NO BETTER FLOUR MILLED THAN
"PERFECTION,"
AND NONE SO CHEAP IN PRICE.
Now sold at $4.75 a barrel, or when cash accompanies the order, at $4.50.
FULL LINE OF FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES TO CORRESPOND.
Free city delivery.
Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 30, 1893.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that **RHEUMATISM** so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.
WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
PERSON STREET.

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Nov. 25
CROATAN.....Saturday, Dec. 2
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Nov. 25
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Dec. 2
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Nov. 21
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Nov. 28
Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L. No. 4, page 262, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract.—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf pit, S. 12, E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the beginning.

Second Tract.—45 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 18 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.—50 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N. 80, E.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

78 PAPERS FOR $2.00

We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

Try this combination offer.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & Co.—War.
FAY TEMPLETON—Opera House.
A. J. COOK & Co.—Opera Lights.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Presents.
J. D. WILLIAMS—Mortgage Sale of City Property.
SENTELL & McKENZIE—Saw Mill and Turpentine Location.

Josephus, Furnifold and Zollicoffer! whew!

Thanksgiving.

To-day is Thanksgiving. The places of business are closed and the churches are filled with large congregations.

Beginning with next Sunday, protracted services will be held in the Presbyterian Church. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. A. D. McClure of Wilmington. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

The North Carolina Odd Fellows.

Mr. W. D. Gaster informs us that, while in Greensboro recently at the office of the Grand Sec'y. of State Odd Fellows, he learned that the contributions from that order in aid of the Brunswick sufferers were in the aggregate more than those of the order in any other state in the Union.

We regret to say that while roller skating Friday night Master Robbie Dye had the misfortune to fall, sustaining a compound fracture of the right arm. He was immediately taken to King's drug store, when Dr. Wharton very quickly and skillfully set it. We are glad to say that Robbie is doing well.

At the Opera.

On Monday night Fay Templeton and her excellent company of fifty people will be heard in Offenbach's celebrated Opera, "Madame Favart." You may not have the opportunity again to see here an "Opera" comparable to this.

The young folks are in the habit of going into the house late. We would suggest that they be there when the curtain rises.

Robber Captured.

Chief of Police Flowers captured near this city Monday, Dennis Parker, a colored man, charged with stealing harness from Murdoek Maxwell, who lives over the river, and also with breaking in a section house on the Atlantic Coast Line, about three weeks ago. The negro's person was adorned with several articles of apparel belonging to the section master. He was taken before Mr. W. D. Gaster, who committed him to jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

New Schedule.

We have received notice of a change in the schedule, in effect December 3rd, on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road. Train No. 2 north bound to leave Wilmington 7:00 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville 10:10 a. m. Train No. 1 South bound to leave Mt. Airy 9:45 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville 4:30. Train No. 4 North bound to leave Bennettsville 6:25 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville 9:35 a. m. Train No. 3 South bound to leave Fayetteville 4:50 p. m., arrive at Bennettsville 8:00 p. m.

The schedule in full will appear in our next issue.

The Water-works a Great Success.

Sunday afternoon our citizens at last had the opportunity of witnessing a practical test of the water-works. The fire alarm rang at 5:30, and by 5:40 a large crowd of people who were assembled in front of the old Liberty Point building had the satisfaction of seeing three large streams of water playing upon the flames which were leaping from the roof of the building. The fire was soon extinguished, the building sustaining very little damage. Everybody seemed very much impressed with the incalculable benefit bestowed upon the city by this splendid system of water-works.

Shaw—McPherson.

Yesterday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, in 71st, Hon. J. G. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Avery, the charming daughter of Capt. J. A. McPherson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David F. Fairley.

Mr. Shaw, who is a rising young lawyer of this city, and displayed fine qualities on the stump last year as a Cleveland Elector, is a son of our esteemed and influential County-man, Col. Duncan Shaw. The bride's father was a gallant officer of the famous 6th (Fisher's) N. C. Regiment of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The OBSERVER offers its hearty congratulations and wishes for many years of happiness.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson to Leave Fayetteville.

We give voice to the sentiment of this entire community in expressing the deepest regret at the announcement that the Rev. Thomas H. Atkinson, for six years past the Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Parish in this city, has accepted a call to St. Barnabas' Church in Baltimore.

Mr. Atkinson, who is a grandson of the late Bishop Atkinson of revered memory, is a man of deep learning and natural gifts of a high order. Under his care the church membership has largely increased, and his congregations have greatly enjoyed the sermons which he has preached. These are extempore, and altogether out of the common.

Mr. Atkinson has been a hard worker in his walk, and has won the affection of all classes, particularly of the poor whom he has singled out for attention, and who have also been the objects of his unostentatious charity.

He will preach his last sermon here on Christmas day.

The best wishes of our people will attend him in his wider field in Baltimore.

Thanksgiving at the LaFayette.

At the invitation of Capt. A. B. Williams and Manager Matthews, Mayor Cook, Sheriff Smith, Col. Starr, General LeDue and others, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the LaFayette to-day. The following was the *menu*:

Small Lynnhaven Bays.
Mock Turtle aux Quinelles. Plain Consomme.
Olives. Celery.
Baked Sea Bass—Estragon Sauce.
Boiled Salmon—Lobster Sauce.
Sliced Tomatoes. Mangoes.
Parisienne Potatoes.
Wild Turkey—Cranberry Sauce.
Prime Ribs Beef—au Jus.
Boiled North Carolina Ham.
Champagne Punch.
Barbecue Pig—Stuffed.
Mallard Duck with Currant Jelly.
Roast Partridge—Bread Sauce.
Goose Livers Saute with Mushrooms.
Macaroni a l' Italienne.
Irish Stew with Vegetables.
Oyster Pie.
Pine Apple Sherbet.
Lobster Mayonaise. Lettuce. Potato Salad.
Candied Yams. String Beans.
Stewed Tomatoes.
French Peas. Mashed Potatoes. Asparagus.
Green Corn. Boiled Rice. Boiled Onions.
English Plum Pudding—Brandy Sauce.
Pumpkin Pie. Apple Pie. Mince Pie.
Syllabub.
Assorted Cakes. Floating Island.
Fruit.
Nuts. Raisins. Salted Almonds.
Bent's Water-Crackers.
Edam and Roquefort Cheese.
Tea. Coffee. Milk

The LaFayette Military Academy.

Below will be found the list of the officers and staff of this excellent institution.

STAFF.

Adjutant—H. A. McDonald.
Quartermaster—H. L. Bethel.
Sergeant Major—W. M. McKethan.
Color Sergeant—Chas. Lamb.

CAPTAIN.

Co. A.—H. R. Cowles.
Co. B.—T. H. Munnerlyn.

1ST LIEUTENANT.

Co. A.—C. M. Mallett.
Co. B.—T. H. McFarland.

2ND LIEUTENANT.

Co. A.—S. R. Horne.
Co. B.—Geo. M. Rose.

1ST SERGEANTS.

Co. A.—D. G. McKethan.
Co. B.—Chas. Rose.

SERGEANTS.

Co. A.—E. M. Downing, R. McDuffie, E. L. Utley, M. H. McKinnon.
Co. B.—J. J. Croswell, A. Williams.

CORPORALS.

Co. A.—T. Moore, S. Roberson, T. Green, J. Gorham, F. Wetzel.
Co. B.—S. G. Haigh, E. C. Cole, D. Gaster, B. T. Huske, H. Wetzel.

Few actresses in comic opera possess more striking personal charms and magnetism, or more delightful quality of voice than Fay Templeton. Her retirement from the stage left a gap in comic opera which has never been adequately filled by any other American actress. There are many other good singers, but the archness and comedy ability to give the proper French flavor and spirit is possessed by few. Fay Templeton has all these qualities in a very eminent degree. Her appearance on the stage in this city Monday night Dec. 4th ought to be gladly welcomed by a large and cordial audience. She will appear in one of Offenbach's most sparkling operas, "Madame Favart." She will have the support of a splendid company and the opera will be presented on a scale of noteworthy elaborateness and completeness.

A Chapter of Accidents.

At Stedman last week two serious accidents occurred in one day. The little village was the scene of a good deal of commotion and a temporary hospital was improvised. Mr. Kinion Davis had driven in from the country and was ready to alight from his carriage when he fell heavily to the ground from a stroke of appoplexy, sustaining severe bruises. From late information we learn that his recovery is rapid.

Mr. Clement Everitt, while asleep at night on some cotton bales at the depot platform, fell from that position upon the railroad iron and ties below. His skull was fractured and otherwise he was badly hurt. He was conveyed to his home in a critical condition.

Offenbach opera with a dashing actress like Fay Templeton in the leading role is a combination which our theatre goers have not enjoyed for many seasons. Fayetteville theatre goers will have an opportunity of revelling in the delight of the great French composer's sparkling music and the sprightly vivacity of a born comic opera singer at the Opera House, Monday night Dec. 4th, when the Fay Templeton Opera Company appears in one of Offenbach's most successful operas, "Madame Favart." The company is one of especial excellence and the opera will have an elaborate production.

We regret to learn that young Mr. Cowles, son of ex-Congressman Cowles, who has been attending the LaFayette Military Academy, has been obliged to return home on account of serious trouble with his eyes.

Mr. D. W. McGougan, of Lumber Bridge, made a pleasant call on the OBSERVER last week while in the city on business.

People and their Movements.

Mr. J. L. Prior is in the city.

Mr. C. Walker Hanks, of Charlotte, is in the city.

Mr. W. K. Parker, of Cumberland Mills, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Kate Faison is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. A. Southerland.

Mr. J. C. Murchison, of Greensboro, was in the city last week.

Hon. Chas. M. Stedman, of Asheville, was in the city last week.

Mr. J. Loyd Brown left yesterday morning for Raleigh on business.

Justice MacRae is at home to spend Thanksgiving with his family.

We were glad to see Mr. H. B. Downing, of Cedar Creek, in town yesterday.

Mrs. Morrow, of Statesville, is visiting Miss Annie MacRae, on Rowan street.

Mr. W. J. McDiarmid, of Spout Springs, spent a few days in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly and little daughter Francis are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Gray, in Raleigh.

Mr. Thomas M. Rose, Superintendent of the Cotton Compress at Hamlet, spent Sunday at home.

Maj. Robertson, of Idaho, made the OBSERVER a pleasant call while in the city yesterday on business.

We are glad to see Capt. John M. Walker out on the streets again on duty after several days sickness.

Miss Enie Chestnut has returned to Mrs. J. J. Croswell's, after visiting friends in Charleston and Columbia. She is accompanied by Miss Rosa Taylor, of the latter place.

Mr. E. J. Hardin, who has hosts of friends here, has moved with his family to Tyler, Texas, for the purpose of establishing a grocery business. We wish him unbounded success.

Fay Templeton in "Madame Favart" at the Academy of Music.

The Washington Post, of Oct. 24th, says:—The enthusiastic greeting accorded Fay Templeton on her first entrance in "Madame Favart" at the Academy of Music last night furnished evidence of the most positive character that she had lost none of her popularity through her somewhat lengthy retirement from the stage; and the delightful, finished and artistic quality of her subsequent acting as Offenbach's persecuted but jolly heroine makes her return to the stage a subject of sincere congratulation to theatre-goers who desire art in comic opera. Her audience was a most distinguished one.

There is probably no woman character in any of Offenbach's operas that requires such an exceptional combination of singing and comedy ability in conjunction with distinctive versatility for its successful and satisfactory interpretation as "Madame Favart." All these attributes Miss Templeton possesses in an eminent degree. There are a few actresses perhaps who sing better; some who are handsomer, but no one on the American stage has such a keen, delicious sense of humor, such fetching chic and abandon, such admirable comedy strength together with an exceedingly sweet and richly modulated voice. Her voice is peculiarly rich in its lower notes and is always used with admirable discretion.

As "Madame Favart," the actress, a French street singer, a lady's maid, a grand dame, a peddler boy, and Venus rising from the sea, the fascinating Fay has a most trying night's work. That she accomplished it successfully was indicated by the liberal applause bestowed on her throughout the evening.

She has an exquisite little song, "I am Such an Artless Thing," in the first act that receives several encores. Nothing finer in a comedy view has been seen here for many days than her acting in the second act as a grand dame and her disguise as an old lady of the nobility. The grace of manner, the sparkling eyes the literally sputtered fun more plainly than words, and the thorough appreciation of the stage action left nothing lacking in a perfect bit of opera-dramatic art. As Venus rising from the sea she presented a picture of loveliness and grace.

Mr. Simmons's "Plan of Campaign."

The OBSERVER of November 9th inst., contained the following:

We have just said that Mr. Simmons was set straight. That was our belief until we were informed long after the election that certain acts during the subsequent campaign, which we had supposed were done by local authority, were done in accordance with Mr. Simmons's instructions. One of these acts is set forth in exhibit E in the supplement. The other was the withholding of the Chicago platform from publication in the local organ established here, and the advocacy therein, at the time of Mr. Butler's speech in Fayetteville, of the particular doctrine whose absence from the Chicago platform he (Mr. Butler) made the turning point of his arraignment of the Democratic party. What seems to have rankled in Mr. Simmons's breast, as now revealed for him by his agent, Mr. Daniels, is the fact that the "Observer" broke up his "plan of campaign." That the "Observer" assuredly did.

Here is "Exhibit E" referred to above:

Headquarters Democratic Executive Committee.
Committee—Jas. D. McNeill, Chairman; Z. B. Newton, Geo. D. Elliott, W. B. Draughon, N M. D. Clark.

Robin Hill, N. C.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 22, 1892.

To My Colored Friends.

I am no politician, but I have given careful consideration to the political situation, as it now appears, and I desire to submit some thoughts to my colored friends hoping that I may be of some benefit to my race. I believe a change in the moral and political governments is now necessary; I believe it is our interest to stand by President Harrison in National affairs, but as to our home matters, I am of the opinion that we should vote for H. L. Loughlin for the Senate and for H. L. Cook for the House and J. B. Troy for Treasurer, and J. B. Smith for Sheriff. We want and need more money and less taxes, and to secure these benefits we must vote the above. I shall so vote and ask all my thinking colored friends to do likewise. I don't claim to be a Democrat, and I know I am no Third Party man. It is men of principles that I am for and now is the time for us to show our principles—by standing for the men above mentioned.

(Signed) J. W. Melvin.

Fayetteville Observer,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 27, 1892.

Capt. Jas. D. McNeill, Chairman Democratic Ex. Committee:

Dear Sir:—I did not see Melvin's communication until it came to me in the "proof" last night. I take it you had not read it. I enclose it herewith. You will observe that it is totally inadmissable in a Democratic paper, as it advises against voting for Cleveland, and advocates the cause of a portion of the County ticket to the exclusion of another portion and to the exclusion of the State and Congressional tickets. Such a position raises up antagonisms with in the party by fostering one set of the party's candidates at the expense of another, and while it is a position which Melvin, a Republican negro, has a perfect right to occupy if he sees fit, it is one which can not be propagated through a Democratic organ, or through Democratic organization, without a violation of the most sacred of party laws.

I am sure you will entirely agree with me as soon as you read the communication.

Yours very truly, E. J. Hale.

Nov. 26, 1893.

The "Observer" of November 23d inst., contained the following:

Mr. Simmons denies that he "authorized, directed, or had anything to do with Exhibit E" which is reproduced in this issue, marked C. The chairman of the County committee informed the editor of the "Observer" that the matters in dispute between the "Observer" and the local organization—viz: that described in "Exhibit E" (now C), and the withholding of the Chicago platform from publication in the local organ established here—were done "in accordance with Mr. Simmons's instructions." We think the public, at this stage of the game, will find no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that Chairman McNeill's version is the true one.

Chairman McNeill objects to the use of his name in this connection and sends us the subjoined letter. We would have continued to refer to him as the County chairman simply, but, upon learning that all his acts in his conduct of the campaign "were done in accordance with Mr. Simmons's instructions," (or as he, Chairman McNeill, now puts it, "in accordance with the views and with the approbation" of Chairman Simmons) we thought we were doing him a kindness in calling his name, and thus suggesting to the public that whatever the County chairman, the official, might do in accordance with the "plan of campaign" of his superiors, the individual washed his hands of responsibility for the act set forth in "exhibit E." As this, however, necessarily brings Chairman McNeill into conflict with Chairman Simmons—though we are unable to see in what greater degree than the impersonal statement in the "Observer" of November 9th, which Chairman McNeill allowed to stand unchallenged—Chairman McNeill appears to us to be only "letting" his superior "down easy" in the letter referred to, which is as follows:

Fayetteville, N. C., November 27, 1893.

Editor Observer:—

MY DEAR SIR:—In your issue of last week, in replying to Mr. Simmons's card, you say "that the Chairman of the County Committee informed you. That the matters in dispute between the "Observer" and the local organization—viz: The Melvin letter and the withholding of the Chicago Platform from publication in the local organ here—were done in accordance with Mr. Simmons's instructions."

In this statement you will kindly allow me to correct you. I *did say*, in a conversation with you, that I had conducted the campaign in accordance with the views and with the approbation of both the State and National Executive Committees. But, I *did not say* that Mr. Simmons or myself had in any way—directly or indirectly—anything to do with the non-publication of the Chicago Platform in the local paper here, and this is the first time I have ever heard any such charge intimated. As to the Melvin letter, that whole episode was over some days, between you and I, before Mr. Simmons ever heard of it. My only reference to it to others, was to find out whether I had violated my duty as a County Chairman, looking chiefly after my county interests, in seeking votes, in an open, honorable way, for our local candidates from the ranks of a political enemy. In this I was sustained by everyone except yourself. I considered my first duty to my county and its candidates, using all possible means to carry both the State and National tickets along with them. You will therefore please note, that your use of my name does both Mr. Simmons and myself quite an injustice, in making me appear to say that which I did not say, and I therefore ask, in the interests of truth and the facts, that you publish this statement.

Yours, &c.,
JAS. D. MCNEILL.

For the sake of the record, we must say that Chairman McNeill forgets. In the conversation alluded to, the withholding of the publication of the Chicago platform was expressly mentioned by us as one of the things we could not support the local club in, the local paper referred to by Chairman McNeill being the organ of the club. Practically, however, it is a matter of no consequence in its bearing on Mr. Simmons's culpability—except to strengthen the case against Mr. Simmons, who now defends the course of the District chairman, who was editor of the organ of the club referred to, and may be supposed to have gotten his instructions direct. Besides, such action accords with Mr. Simmons's own action at Clinton. But we understand Chairman McNeill's letter to mean, now, that, granted the facts, he repudiates and condemns the action of the local organ of the club in withholding from publication the Chicago platform; and we record the sentiment, with pleasure, to his credit.

As to the Melvin letter, we understand Chairman McNeill to say, now, that he "conducted the campaign in accordance with the views and with the approbation of both the State and National Executive Committees." As he admits that the Melvin letter was a part of his conduct of the campaign, it necessarily follows that it was done "in accordance with" Mr. Simmons's "views" and with his "approbation."

Mr. Simmons confirms Chairman McNeill's statement in a letter which he wrote to Chairman Murphy, of Buncombe, under date of November 12, 1892, in which occurs this passage:

(Mr. Simmons to Chairman Murphy, of Buncombe, November 12, 1892.)

It is exceedingly gratifying to me to say that in my extended correspondence with all the chairmen in the State there has been no unpleasantness and no lack of sympathy and co-operation.

We think Chairman McNeill is mistaken in his implied statement that Chairman Simmons never heard of the Melvin letter before the election, or before, for example, he wrote the letter to Chairman Murphy.

The case, therefore, remains unchanged as to Mr. Simmons, except to his disadvantage in the particular named.

Now, as to Chairman McNeill's statement that in the Melvin matter he "was sustained by everyone except yourself" (the Observer), we must ask Chairman McNeill to give us for publication a list of the names of the Democrats who approve of this (the Melvin) method of conducting a campaign from Democratic headquarters—whether county, District, State, or National.

This is a very serious matter, going down to the very foundation of party integrity; and it is necessary to take stock of the situation and ascertain whether the great body of the Democratic party sustains Chairman McNeill and Chairman Simmons in their views. If so—that is, if the township can save itself at the expense of the county, and the county at the expense of the State, and the State at the expense of the rest of the States, when each is professing to fight in a *common* cause—then government by party in this Republic is at an end, every man is for himself and lets the Devil take the hindmost, and Despotism rises upon the ruins of political fealty.

Resolutions of Respect adopted by Rose Chapel Sunday School.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in his profound wisdom to remove from our midst little CICERO P. CARROLL, son of J. W. and Ann Carroll, aged 11 years and 9 months, and a member of this Sunday school. The hearts of this school have been saddened thereby, he having been taught by his good christian teacher to love Jesus. He seemed to live in Him and died in Him; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we deeply mourn his untimely departure and sincerely regret the loss of such a good little scholar of our Sunday school, taking refuge, however, in the thought that from the manner of his life among us our loss is his gain.

2nd. That in the hour of trial and affliction we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and commend them for consolation to Him who does all things for the best.

3rd. That out of respect to his memory and as an expression of the grief we feel for our loss in the death of little Cicero, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this school, a copy be furnished the bereaved family and also to the town papers for publication.

Respectfully submitted
MISS WILLIE MASSEY,
NANNIE B. CARVER,
J. B. TROY, Committee

Nov. 26, 1893.

Remember, Democrats of North Carolina, that Senator Vance has been called by one of the Simmons papers "a Traitor" for opposing Mr. Simmons.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds its indispensable for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Carpet Department.

Great Clearing Sale!

We find ourselves overstocked in this department and have reduced

Every Piece of Carpeting

25 per cent. 25 per cent.

ON THE DOLLAR.

These are Great Values.

Now is your Chance!

IF YOU NEED A NEW CARPET THIS WILL BE A GREAT SAVING TO YOU.

It will pay you to buy one and put it aside until you need it.

Remember the Reduction, 25 per cent. off.

These Goods Have Got to Go!

Sale Commences Nov. 23rd, 1893.

FRANK THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—23—93

Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday, Dec. 4th.

FAY TEMPLETON

And Her Merry Opera Company.

IN A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION OF OFFENBACH'S GREAT COMIC OPERA

Madame Favart.

A Company of 50 Voices.

ALL THE ORIGINAL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Reserved Seat Tickets for sale at King Bro.'s, beginning at 12 M. Thursday.

Opera Lights

IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS

CIRGARETTE

OF THE

National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.

IT IS THE BEST

Cigarette in Fayetteville.

CALL AND TRY IT.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

11—30—93 tf

Mortgage Sale of City Property.

By virtue of a deed of mortgage made by J. H. Roberts and wife Elizabeth to J. D. Williams; and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book E, No. 4, page 32, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described lot: On Hay street, partly in Fayetteville, beginning at a corner in the eastern edge of a street, formerly E. J. Hale's corner, and running thence along said street northwardly about 20 feet to the corner of a public alley, thence along said alley eastwardly about 330 feet to Robinson street, thence with Robinson street southwardly 200 feet to E. J. Hale's corner, formerly, thence westwardly with that line, formerly E. J. Hale's, 330 feet to the beginning; being the lot whereon said Roberts and wife formerly resided. For further description reference is made to said deed.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Thursday, 4th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Mortgagee.
H. McD. ROBINSON, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 27, 1893—ts

SAW MILL

—AND—

Turpentine Location.

Three Saw Mill and Turpentine Locations on the I. C. R. R. in Louisiana.
Fine Yellow Pine Timber in large bodies.
SENTELL & McKENZIE.
11—30—93 4w Hammond, La.

PRESENTS.
H. H. H.
SPECIAL OFFER.

On application we will furnish all our customers a card to record their cash purchases on. Every customer who purchases ($25.00) Twenty-five Dollars worth will be entitled to ($1.00) one dollar rebate.

In addition to this on Easter Monday, April 3rd, 1894, we will distribute a large number of PRESENTS to our customers. Every customer whose purchases amount to five dollars or more, between now and then, as shown by their cards of record will be *given a present* of more or less value, according to the amount of their purchases.

To the party who has the largest amount of recorded purchases we will give a Handsome Cooking Stove. The larger your purchases the more valuable your present. Now is the time to start. Call and make a purchase and get a card.

We have a new car load of Sash, Doors and Blinds. We can furnish you Nails, Hair, Lime, &c. We keep a full line of Cutlery. Are agents for the "Clauss" Shears and Scissors. These goods have just been awarded 3 diplomas and 3 gold medals by the World's Fair experts. We guarantee every pair. We sell you an axe and give you a guarantee; a Razor and warrant it. Strict satisfaction. Remember if you want a Stove to come and see us. Give us a trial.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always *"First."*
Where can you get better protection?
Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
12—8—92

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stenography and Elocution.

MISS MATTIE L. SEDBERRY will instruct pupils—young men or young ladies—in Stenography, on reasonable terms. She will also teach Elocution. For hours of classes, price of lessons, etc., call on her at her father's residence at from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, or from 7 to 9 in the evening.
11—23—93 2t

For Rent or Sale,

THE McINTYRE BUILDING on Person Street. For terms apply to

H. McD. ROBINSON,
11—23—93 Attorney.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD

GROCERIES,

BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY!

ARE YOU AWARE

That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep

Fresh Goods at all Times?

WELL IT'S A FACT

If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.

Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
Beautiful line of Vases.
Toilet Glass Water Sets.
Table Water Sets and Hanging Lamps.

D. A. McMILLAN,
11—23—93 *FAYETTEVILLE.*

Roller Skates!
Roller Skates!
FULL CLAMP

—AT—

Pemberton's Book and Music House.

American Club, Vineyard

—AND—

Raymond's Extension

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Sporting Goods.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
11—23—93

TIME IS MONEY!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY HAVING

THE CORRECT TIME.

HAVE YOUR WATCHES AND CLOCKS PUT IN GOOD ORDER BY

M. A. TILLER, JEWELER.

ALL WORK PROMPTLY DONE AND GUARANTEED.

Fine Work a Specialty.

OFFICE AT GLOVER'S OLD STAND.

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY,

JACKSON, TENN.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND—

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.

OFFICES FURNISHED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
11—23—93 6m

Call on the Undersigned

—FOR—

Prunes,
Currants,
Golden Dates,
Ford Dates,
Figs,
L. L. Raisins,
Citron,

&c. &c. &c.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

11—16—93

NOTICE.

The debts and claims due the late firm of B. C. Parker & Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas. H. Sutton and Henry L. Cook, Attorneys, for collection, that the business of the late partnership may be speedily settled.

All persons indebted to the same are hereby requested to make payment to them or either of them, who are empowered to give receipts and acquittances therefor.

Unless paid within a reasonable time the same will be sued upon and collected by due process of law.

This Nov. 20th, 893.

J. R. VANN, Surviving partner of B. C. Parker & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 23, 1893—2t

Judicial Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the May Term, 1893, in the cause entitled A. McQueen, ex. Wm. McQueen *et als*, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court will, on Saturday, the 2nd day of December, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit:

Two hundred and thirty three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 10th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No 3, page 326. See also deeds of F. Smith and wife to N. W Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 290, and Book B, No 4, page 181. Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No. 4, page 343. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4, page 527, Register's office of Cumberland County.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, December 2nd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.
10—26—93 ts

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria.

1893 **RAIL ROAD RATES VERY LOW.** 1893

W. W. W.

Wilmington's Welcome Week!

Dec. 5th to Dec. 9th, 1893.

Wilmington throws her gates wide open, and bids all welcome, welcome, welcome to her week of pleasure and amusements.

NEW PROGRAMME DAILY.

Magnificent Display of Fire Works, Day and Night.

SHAM NAVAL AND MILITARY BATTLES,
CIVIC, MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S PARADE.

MERCHANTS' CARNIVAL.

Foot Ball, Base Ball and Bicycle Races.

MERCHANTS' FREE EXCURSION, OYSTER ROAST AND CLAM BAKE, AT OCEAN VIEW.

The City will be Illuminated and Decorated in Grand Style.

Come! Come! Come!

GRAND DISPLAY!

Daily! Daily! Daily!

—BY—

Furniture House SHEETZ SONS **Furniture House**

Stock Replete in Handsome Furniture!

A line of New and Stylish Baby Carriages

AT CLOSE PRICES! AT CLOSE PRICES!

THE HANDSOMEST OAK AND WALNUT WARDROBES, PARLOR SUITS, CENTRE TABLES, EASY ROCKERS, Etc., ever brought to Fayetteville.

Remember that we carry the stock, sell the goods, please the people and won't be undersold. Call and see our stock whether you buy or not.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
10—12—93 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Grand Rally of the People.

Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.; and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

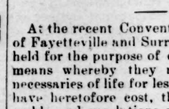
Resolved, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by sham auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

Resolved, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

Resolved, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be underfigured.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

DEAF HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Illustrated book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at druggists.

A Cup of Boulion can be made in 3 minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a ½ teaspoon (not more) of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

Then add an egg—and some sherry if liked—season carefully . . . .

Palatable, Pure, Refreshing and Stimulating.....

11—23—93 4w

Fulton Yeast Cake

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the **FULTON YEAST CAKE** will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.

R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
11—9—93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Great Storm

—ON THE—

ATLANTIC COAST,

—AND AT—

MY STORE

I AM OFFERING

Great Bargains

—IN—

FINE

OAK SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus,
Mattresses, Chairs,
Tables, Baby Carriages,
Cribs,

&c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.
10—19—93 tf

U C NO POSTERS
FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED
AUCTION! COST! **AUCTION! COST!**

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

"THE LEADERS,"
as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

**Another Lot of FINE CLOT

A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) *Register*, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's** Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable **Ayer's** Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and **easy to take** of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try **Ayer's** Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2-9—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address — Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Wood for Sale.

We have on hand a lot of Oak, Maple and Pine Wood, sawed in suitable lengths for stoves and fireplaces, which will be sold for 60 cents a dray-load, delivered anywhere in the city.

CROSS CREEK MFG CO.

10—5—93 3m

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

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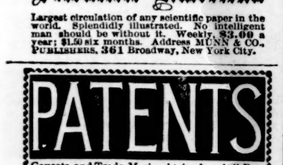

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Steamboating for Gold.

Helena Independent

Extravagant stories are told about the wealth of gold sprinkled throughout the Snake river country in Idaho. As a general thing the gold is very fine, the particles being of so light weight as to be elusive. Save when worked on a large scale, it is difficult to make good wages in recovering the gold. Numerous bars along the river would prove profitable could water be commanded for sluicing or hydraulic purposes. An adequate supply is hard to obtain on account of the slight and gradual fall of the stream and the level character of the outlying lands. To overcome the lack of water, as well as insure sufficient dumping ground, a big floating gold saving dredge has been coustructed and is now at work on the Idaho bank of the Snake river, about 10 miles above Payette.

It is a stern wheel flatboat propelled by steam. Substantially constructed, 65 feet long and 22 feet wide, it is equipped with a 35 horsepower marine engine and boiler and adapted in every way for navigating Idaho's great waterway. With a slight alteration it could be transformed into a steam dredge and used to scoop up sand and gravel from the bottom of the stream. That has never been attempted. As in the past, operations are now confined to working bars out of the bed or channel of the river. The method pursued is to anchor alongside one of these gravel deposits and by the use of scrapers bring the material to be handled within the reach of the gold washing machinery with which the craft is rigged. The gravel is scooped up by buckets attached to an endless chain.

There are 48 of these receptacles on a belt 60 feet in length, and each has a capacity of about 20 pounds of dirt, which is delivered into a hopper. This is also an agitator, and the process employed may be described as a steam rocker, with the exception that it has an end motion instead of one sidewise The gold is caught on copper plates with quicksilver. The tailings are carried off in sluice boxes by the force of a stream of water of 150 mineral inches, supplied by a China pump, run by the engine which drives all the other machinery. The gravel is worked so thoroughly that no gold escapes in the tailings that are dumped into the river. An averrge of 100 tons of gravel is daily handled, and for this work three men are employed—an engineer, one to work the scraper and another who shovels the dirt into a pile so that the buckets can scoop up a full load.

The bar now being worked covers an area of 10 to 15 acres The gold is on top or close to the surface and will not pay to handle to a greater depth than 1 foot to 18 inches. This shows a value of 1½ to 3 cents a pan. A clean up is made every night, and the average of the runs for the first three days was very satisfactory to Thornton Williams, the owner of the craft. He says he expects to take out upward of $100 a day as long as he works, which will be until cold weather sets in. When he has gone over the bar which now engages his attention, he will tackle another.

A Pointer on Snakes.

The Wilmington Star reproduces the following for the special benefit of its readers in Pender county:

A writer in the Carson (Nev.) Appeal gives a very curious fact about the natural history of the rattlesnake. He says that he came across an Indian who was aiming a gun at a rattler, and he noticed that whenever the Indian moved the gun the snake would move around and get exactly in line with it. He asked the Indian why he did so, and the Indian replied that he did not know, but that as a matter of fact the snake would keep himself in line with the gun, and to prove it he walked around the snake in a circle, and the rattler followed his motions, turning so as to keep his head and body in line with the gun. The Indian then offered to bet that he could shoot the snake in the mouth blindfolded. The bet was taken and a bandage tied over his eyes. He pointed the gun towards the snake, and, holding it for a moment, fired. The ball entered the snake's mouth and nearly traversed the whole length of the body. How did you take aim? the Indian was asked. "The snake, he takes aim," was the reply. An old hunter of the Sierras, on being asked about the matter, said that a rattlesnake will always range himself exactly in line of a gun or a stick pointed at it.

World's Fair Dates and Figures.

Some interesting dates and figures in connection with the world's fair are published by the Youth's Companion as follows: Appropriations by states and territories, nearly five millions; by foreign countries, nearly six millions; total value of exhibits estimated, three hundred millions; gate receipts expected from twenty million of visitors, ten millions; total estimated expenses, something over twenty one millions. Against these figures the money comes from capital stock, five millions; city of Chicago bonds, five millions; souvenir half dollars appropriated by congress, two and a half millions; debenture bonds, four millions. The total area of exposition grounds is six hundred and thirty-three acres, three times as great as that of the last and largest Paris exposition. Eight world's fairs have been held before this, and in the matter of figures of all sorts Chicago leads them all.

'What a pity it is that his face is all pimples;
He'd be very fine looking if 'twasn't for that,"
Said pretty Miss Vere, with a smile at the dimples
Reflected from under the nobby spring hat—
As she looked at herself in the glass, softly sighing,
That she had for the young man a tender regard,
There wasn't the least need of denying—
for every one knew it "His beauty is marred by the frightful red blotches all over his face. I wonder if he couldn't take something to cleanse his blood, and drive them away?"

He heard what she said about his looks. It hurt his feelings, but he couldn't deny she told the truth. He remembered a friend whose face used to be as bad as his. It had become smooth and clear. He went to him and asked how the change had been brought about. "Simply by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," was the reply. "Take that, and I'll warrant you to get rid of your pimples."

He did so.

His face became healthy and clear,
And next week he'll be married to pretty Miss Vere.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it, A. J. Cook & Co.

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Remarkable results have followed our treatment Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

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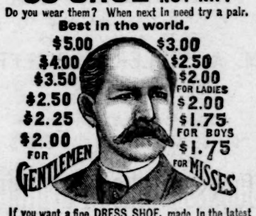

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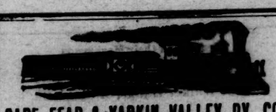

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Nov. 8th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:25 "
Leave Sanford,	9:42 "
Leave Climax,	11:47 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:20 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:27 "
Leave Rural Hall,	2:52 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:32 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	2:00 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:52 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:50 "
Leave Climax,	4:17 "
Leave Sanford,	6:05 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:25 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:50 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	4:35 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:40 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:25 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:22 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7: 5 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:52 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:15 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:10 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	11:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:05 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:45 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and South-west.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:00 A. M. and have 5 hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 51	6 30	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
			P. M.	
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	8 21	2 40
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	1 15	.....	5 16
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27	.....	8 30

			A M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	....	8 21	....
Leave Goldboro.	3 25	....	9 17	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 38	....	10 21	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15	....	11 59	.....
	P. M.		A M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Oct 1st, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	9 33		9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	.....		11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	11 25		12 50

	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	....		5 45	.....
Leave Magnolia	11 10	....		7 25	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 23	....		8 34	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	....		9 18	.....

	No. 14 Daily.			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	9 18	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 02	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 0	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 08	1 00	11 15	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:35 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:45 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 9:0 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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